

L.—*Descriptions of new Species of the Coleopterous Genus Oïdes* (Galerucidæ). By C. J. GAHAN, M.A., British Museum (Natural History).

IN the course of arranging the species of *Oïdes* in the British Museum collection, some apparently new forms have come under my notice. These are described in the present paper. One of them (*O. assimilis*) is exceptional with regard to the characters of the epipleura of the elytra.

Chapuis, in his characterization of the genus, has not mentioned any sexual differences. I have noticed that in the male the last ventral abdominal segment is emarginate or notched on each side at the apex, and that the median lobe thus cut off is usually bent inwards (or upwards). In the female the apical margin of the last ventral segment is generally entire, but is sometimes feebly emarginate or sinuate in the middle.

Oïdes bivittata, sp. n.

Ovata, testaceo-flava; capite supra longitudinaliter lineatim impresso, inter oculos transversim impresso; prothorace quam longiori plus duplo latiori, sat dense punctulato, disco antice transversim depresso; elytris dense tenuiter punctulatis, singulis vitta lata submarginali piceo-nigra, basi et apice angustiore; antennis subgracilibus, articulis tribus vel quatuor basalibus flavis, ceteris fuscis, articulo tertio quarto æquali.

Long. 8–9½ mm.

Hab. Celebes? (*Baly Coll.*), Aru Islands (*Wallace*).

This species is nearly allied to *O. Clarkii*, Jac. It may be distinguished from the latter by the absence of a dark sutural band from the elytra and by its having a single vitta on each side. In those specimens of *Clarkii* that I have seen the third joint of the antennæ is rather shorter than the fourth; in the present species the third joint is quite equal in length to the fourth. The species has a superficial resemblance to *O. linteata*, Blanch., to which it was referred by Mr. Baly. It may be very easily distinguished from that species by its much slenderer antennæ.

Oïdes quadrivittata, sp. n.

Breviter ovata, flava; antennis (basi excepta) fuscis; elytris singulis vittis duabus nigris—una submarginali, altera prope suturam apicem non attingente; metasterno piceo; prothorace quam lon-

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giori plus duplo latiori, sparsim obsoleteque punctulato, antice leviter transversim depresso; elytris tenuiter punctulatis. Long. 7-7½ mm.

Hab. Malay Archipelago: Kaiva, Gilolo (*Wallace*).

Head with a fine longitudinal, median, impressed line above, with a transverse impression between the eyes. Antennæ rather slender, with the first three or four joints yellowish, the remaining joints dark brown. Prothorax more than twice as broad as long, obsolete punctulate, anterior part of disk slightly transversely depressed. Scutellum yellow. Elytra very finely and not very thickly punctulate, each with two longitudinal black bands, of which one, submarginal, extends from the base to the apex without quite reaching to the suture behind; the other, close to and parallel to the suture, stops short behind without joining the submarginal vitta. Legs and underside of body yellowish. Metasternum piceous.

This species may be placed near *O. Clarkii*, Jac., with which it agrees in the structure of its head, thorax, and antennæ. It differs from that species by its shorter form and by the position of the inner dark bands on the elytra, as well as by the absence of a dark sutural band.

Oïdes tarsalis, sp. n.

Capite prothoraceque atro-cyanis, nitidis; illo supra longitudinaliter sulcato; hoc obsolete punctulato, quam longiori minus duplo latiori; scutello triangulari, nigro, nitido, postice acuto; elytris dense punctatis, opacis, viridibus, margine externa angustim violaceis, epipleuris brevibus, concavis, marginem externam approximatis; corpore subtus, pedibus antennisque nigris, his articulis a tertio ad decimum subæqualibus.

Long. 12 mm.

Hab. Mombas?

Head and prothorax bluish black, glossy, obsolete punctulate. Head with a longitudinal median impressed line or groove above. Pronotum less than twice as broad as its median length, its sides slightly diverging from the base to the anterior third, thence converging; the anterior angles projecting and somewhat obtuse. Elytra thickly but not strongly punctured, dull dark green, with the outer margins tinted with violet; epipleura short and concave, close to the outer edge of the elytra. Body underneath, legs, and antennæ black, the latter rather longer than half the body, with the joints from the third to the tenth subequal. First

joint of all the tarsi as long as the two succeeding joints taken together.

The single male specimen, from the late Mr. Baly's collection, is ticketed "Momeba." As there appears to be no such locality, I can only conjecture that Mombas is the place meant. I have little doubt that the species is an African one. It agrees with *O. costata*, Baly, in the rather elongated and dilated first joint of the tarsus, although in many other respects it is very distinct from that species.

Oïdes assimilis, sp. n.

Ferruginea vel lurido-testacea; antennis (articulis tribus basalibus exceptis), palpis pedibusque et corpore subtus fusco-nigris; prothorace opaco, sparsim punctulato, quam longiori duplo latiori; elytris subopacis, dense punctatis, epipleuris concavis, fere ad apicem extensis, ab margine externa haud distantibus.

Long. 13-17 mm.

Hab. Old Calabar.

Reddish brown or dull testaceous, with the antennæ (the first three joints excepted), the palpi, the legs, and the under-side of the body brownish black. Head with a very faint median longitudinal impressed line above, and with a transverse impression between the eyes. Antennæ about half as long as the body in the male, somewhat shorter in the female, with the fourth joint slightly longer than the third or any of the joints which succeed it. Pronotum dull, sparsely punctulate, about twice as broad as its length in the middle, its basal margin slightly convex, its anterior margin strongly enough concave, its sides somewhat rounded. Elytra thickly and rather feebly punctured, their epipleura concave, extending almost to the apex, placed close to the margin, scarcely perceptibly widened just opposite the middle of the metathoracic episterna.

This species is somewhat larger and more elongated than *O. ferruginea*, Fabr. It differs further from this species by the closer punctuation of its elytra, by the greater approximation of the external margin to the epipleura of the elytra, and by the greater relative length of the fourth joint of the antennæ. In *ferruginea* the third joint of the antennæ is perceptibly longer than the fourth or any of the succeeding joints, and the epipleura of the elytra, while being relatively almost as long as in the present species, are much further back from the external margin. In both species a very faint mark, darker than the ground-colour and resembling a broad **M**, may be noticed on the pronotum.

Oïdes humeralis, sp. n.

Rufo-ferruginea, antennis, palpis, pedibus, metasterno et medio abdominis nigris; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, sparsim et minute punctulato; elytris dense punctatis, humeris tubereuliformis, epipleuris concavis, pone medium evanescentibus, ab margine externa haud distantibus.

Long. 14 mm.

Hab. West Africa, Cameroons.

Ferruginous red; with the antennæ, palpi, legs, metasternum, and all but the sides and apex of the abdomen black. Head with a lozenge-shaped depression between the eyes and with a very fine median, longitudinal, impressed line behind. Pronotum about twice as broad as its median length, feebly and sparsely punctulate, its anterior margin strongly concave, its posterior slightly convex; its sides somewhat rounded, gradually diverging from the base to about the anterior third, thence converging; its anterior angles somewhat acute. Scutellum smooth, glossy, rounded behind. Elytra thickly punctured, with an oblique groove or depression just above each shoulder, and giving to these the appearance of obtuse rounded humps or tubercles; epipleura concave, placed close to the margin of the elytra, very slightly expanded just opposite the middle of the metathoracic episterna, from thence gradually narrowed, and disappearing beyond the middle.

Antennæ (♂) rather longer than half the body, with the third and following joints subequal.

This species somewhat closely resembles *O. ferruginea*, Fabr., and the preceding species, but is easily to be distinguished by the prominent shoulders of the elytra and by the character of the elytral epipleura, as well as by minor differences in structure and colour.

Oïdes semipunctata, Duviv., var.

Adorium puncticollis, Baly, MS.

A typis differt postpectore pedibusque totis nigris.

Hab. Laos.

In typical North-Indian specimens of *O. semipunctata*, Duviv., the legs are testaceous yellow, with only the tarsi and the extremities of the tibiæ black; the metasternum is black, the sides of the hind breast testaceous yellow, slightly infusate. In the present variety the legs and the hind breast are entirely black. In other respects the variety agrees with M. Duvivier's description of the typical form.

Oïdes pectoralis, Clark.

This species appears to have a tolerably wide range. There are specimens in the British Museum from the following localities:—Sumatra, Malacca (*Wallace*), Tringano, Siam, Assam.

Oïdes nigripes, Jac. (nec Oliv.), described in the 'Entomologist,' 1891 (April), Supplement, p. 34, appears to me to be identical with the present species.

Oïdes maculosa, sp. n.

Ovata, flavo-testacea; scutello, maculis duabus prothoracis et maculis septem singuli elytri nigris; corpore subtus (maculis duabus metasterni et maculis decem abdominis nigris exceptis), pedibus et antennis, flavo-testaceis; prothorace quam longiori plus duplo latiori, minute sat sparsim punctulato; elytris minute punctulatis, epipleuris brevibus, concavis, ab margine externa haud distantibus.

Long. 12–17 mm.

Hab. North India, Silhet.

Head yellowish, with a transverse impression between the eyes. Antennæ yellowish, scarcely as long as half the body; third and fourth joints subequal. Pronotum more than twice as broad as long, very finely and rather sparsely punctulate, yellowish, with two black spots—one on each side—near the base; anterior margin strongly concave, posterior slightly convex, sides rounded. Scutellum polished, black, rounded behind. Elytra minutely and not very thickly punctured, yellowish, each with seven black spots, of which six are in the order 2, 2, 2, the seventh placed just in front of the interval between the two posterior spots; epipleura short and concave, slightly expanded just opposite the middle of the metathoracic episterna, and from thence abruptly cut away behind. A spot on each side of the metasternum and a row of five spots on each side of the abdomen black; the rest of the underside of the body and the legs yellowish testaceous.

Oïdes innocua, sp. n.

Adorium innocuum, Baly, MS.

Albo-testacea, late ovata; antennis articulis duobus vel tribus ultimis nigris; capite supra inter oculos subdepresso; prothorace quam longiori plus duplo latiori, impunctato, nitido, margine antica concava, lateribus rotundatis, angulis anticis subrotundatis; scutello triangulari, postice acuto; elytris minutissime

punctulatis, nitidis; humeris prominulis, nonnihil tuberculi-formis; epipleuris brevibus, concavis, ab margine externa modice distantibus; corpore subtus flavo, metasterno nigro.

Long. 10–11 mm.

Hab. India.

The characters of the shoulders and the epipleura of the elytra will separate this from the somewhat similarly shaped and coloured species, such as *O. tarsata*, Baly, *O. sordida*, Baly, and *O. indica*, Baly. In the present species there is a very slight oblique depression above each of the shoulders, so that the latter appear like tubercles. The epipleura of the elytra are moderately distant from the external margin, they are somewhat expanded just about opposite the middle of the metathoracic episterna, and are then abruptly cut away behind. The species may further be distinguished by its having the whole of the underside of the body, the metasternum excepted, testaceous yellow. The legs are similarly coloured, with the underside of the third joint of the tarsi black.

It is probable that in a large series of the species some of the specimens would be seen to have black spots on the abdomen. There are very slight indications of such in the two specimens before me.

Oïdes coccinelloides, sp. n.

Subhemisphærica, flavo-testacea, maculis duabus prothoracis et maculis duodecim elytrorum nigris; corpore subtus pedibusque flavis, postpectore et maculis decem abdominis nigris: elytris valde ampliatis, epipleuris ab margine externa distantibus; antennis brevibus, flavis, articulis tribus vel quatuor ultimis fuscis.

Long. 10–13 mm.

Hab. North India, Sikkim (*Dr. Hooker*).

Yellowish testaceous. Head with a transverse impression between the eyes. Pronotum a little more than twice as broad as its median length; anterior margin strongly concave, basal margin feebly convex, sides rounded, with the anterior angles acute; surface almost impunctate, with a longitudinally ovate spot on each side near the base. Elytra nitid, almost impunctate, each with six black spots in the order 2, 2, 2, with the outermost spot of each of the two anterior pairs considerably elongated in the transverse direction, so as to form a sort of band. Sides of the elytra extending downwards to a considerable extent beyond their epipleura, so that the latter are seen as two ridges—one on the inner side of each elytron at a long distance from the

external margin. The hind breast, part of the mid breast, and a row of five spots on each side of the abdomen black: the legs and the remainder of the underside yellowish.

This species varies as to the size of the spots on the elytra. In one of three specimens before me the innermost spot of the middle pair is almost entirely obliterated, while the outer elongated spot is broken up into two. The sides of the elytra in this species attain a greater lateral extension than in any species of the genus at present known to me. In this respect it is most nearly approached by *O. maculata*, Oliv.

Oïdes ovatipennis, sp. n.

Capite testaceo, supra (medio excepto) nigro, sparsim punctulato; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, sparsim punctulato, testaceo, maculis duabus nigris; scutello lato, nitido, vitreo-testaceo, postice rotundato; elytris subovatis, basi angustioribus, minute sat dense punctulatis, nigris, sutura et marginibus angustim testaceo-flavis, apicibus singulatim rotundatis; corpore subtus infuscato, prosterno, mesosterno et apice abdominis testaceis; femoribus et basibus tibiæ testaceis.

Long. ♀, lat. ad hum. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. New South Wales.

Head and prothorax testaceous, finely punctulate, the former black above, with a small testaceous spot on the middle of the occiput. The prothorax about twice as broad as long, sides diverging from the base to about the anterior third, thence slightly converging to the apex; anterior margin very feebly concave, almost directly transverse; upper surface with two irregular black spots, one on each side. Scutellum broad, triangular, rounded behind. Elytra very finely and rather thickly punctured; black, each almost completely surrounded by a narrow testaceous yellow border; epipleura slightly concave, closely approximated to the external margin, gradually cut away behind without reaching to the middle. Body underneath brownish black, with the pro- and mesosterna and the tip of the abdomen testaceous. Femora and bases of the tibiæ testaceous, rest of the legs brownish black. The first two joints of the antennæ testaceous (the remaining joints are wanting).

This species may be recognized by the form of the elytra, which is somewhat ovate, narrower at the base than towards the extremity. The apices are singly instead of conjointly rounded.

Oïdes maculata, Oliv.*Oïdes subhemisphærica*, Guér.*Oïdes indica*, Baly.

Judging from the description and figure given by Olivier and from the description given by Guérin, the two species indicated above are, I think, identical with Baly's *Oïdes indica*, the type of which is before me. I am unable to find any definite characters by which to separate specimens from Java from those coming from other localities, such as Tringano, Siam, Burmah, and Assam.

LI.—*Descriptions of two new Species of Sandwich-Island Birds.* By SCOTT B. WILSON, F.Z.S.

Himatione mana, sp. n.

Male. Head ashy olive, shading into dull olive-green on the back; beneath dull greenish buff, except the chin and throat, which are whitish; wings and tail brown, edged outwardly with olive-green.

Female. Duller on the upper parts, while beneath the chin and throat are nearly white, the rest of the underparts more buff than in the male.

Dimensions. Total length 4.45 inches, wing 2.50, culmen .45, tarsus .70, tail 1.40.

Hab. Hawaii.

Obs. The bill is nearly straight, being almost similar to that of *Oreomyza*, while the plumage of the underparts, especially of the female, bears some resemblance to that species. It has not, however, the rounded wing and very short tail of *Oreomyza*.

Phœornis lanaiensis, sp. n.

This species closely resembles *Ph. obscura* and *Ph. myiastina*, but is smaller in dimensions than either; while the bill is distinctly intermediate in size between those two species. The outer pair of tail-feathers only have very slight white markings at the tip, but the abdomen and under tail-coverts are nearly pure white.

The length of the wing from the carpal joint is only 3.65, as against 4 of *Ph. obscura*.

Hab. Lanai.

Obs. The species found on Molokai seems to be identical with the bird from Lanai here described.